

The Rays of the Sun
ARE RENDERED HARMLESS
BY USING
CROOKES' GLASSES
SUPPLIED BY
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

June 30, 1920, Temperature 75

Rainfall: 0.47 inch.

Humidity 84.

June 30, 1919, Temperature 54.

No. 17,990.

三拜禮

號十三月六年二二九千一

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1920.

日五十月五申庚九國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

BUSINESS NOTICES

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION
AND
PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

an infallible remedy—immediately relieves the irritation
and effects a speedy cure.

MOSCATINE.

A few drops sprinkled on the hands or any exposed part
effectually prevents the bites of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE).
CARS FOR HIRE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
Agents in South China for—
Hudson, Essex, Dodge Brothers and Siddeley-
Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.

GARAGE AT 4 DES VOUX ROAD. TEL. 482. GARAGE AT 26 NATHAN RD. KOWLOON.

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Sheet Music
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ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
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THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rates and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Pries, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2242.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 676.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

AN ITALIAN MUTINY.

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDA BREEDS DISCONTENT.

ROME, June 27.
Following revolutionary propaganda, a battalion of Bersaglieri mutinied at Ancona. They arrested their officers and then entrenched themselves in the barracks grounds. With armoured cars the loyal garrison surrounded the barracks, and are counter-entrenching. The town is in a panic. Houses are barricaded and martial law has been proclaimed.

MUTINEERS SURRENDER.

ANCONA, June 27.
The mutinous Bersaglieri have surrendered to the commander. Reinforcements are en route to Ancona and order is rapidly being re-established.

ANARCHISTS ATTACK BARRACKS.

ANCONA, June 28.
A general strike has been declared in the neighbouring villages. Trains were attacked at Borzaccio and five passengers and a policeman were killed. Anarchists armed with a machine gun attacked the Carabinieri barracks at Ancona and the Bombay Gate, but were unable to enter. Military reinforcements arriving received a fusillade from the houses. Women are participating in the trouble.

A SINN FEIN CAPTURE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND TWO OFFICERS.

LONDON, June 28.
Sinn Feiners captured Brigadier-General Lucas and two officers at Fermoy. The officers returned to Fermoy but the whereabouts of Brigadier-General Lucas are unknown.

SURPRISED AT NIGHT.

Brigadier-General Lucas's companions were Colonels Danford and Tyrrell. The party was surprised at night in a fishing hut by armed men who arrived in a motor car, seized and carried off the officers. Colonel Danford jumped from the car in an attempt to escape but a shot wounded him in the head. Colonel Tyrrell was therefore left behind to attend to him.

TO THE GLORIOUS DEAD.

A PRACTICAL MEMORIAL SCHEME.

LONDON, June 28.
The "Daily Express" publishes an outline of an elaborate scheme to establish a "King's House" Memorial to those who died in the war. The scheme consists of the establishment of a vast bureau in one of the new Government buildings at Westminster to assist and advise ex-service men. The scheme will be run on a business basis. The king himself assisted at the council.

COMRADE WINS PARIS GRAND PRIX.

PARIS, June 27.
In the Grand Prix, Comrade was 1st, Embury 2nd, and Sourbier 3rd. Fifteen others also ran.

COUNTRESS OF DUDLEY DROWNED.

LONDON, June 27.
The Countess of Dudley was drowned while bathing at Rossmuck, Connemara, on Saturday.

BRITISH SEA GOING EFFICIENCY.

RECORD OF MASTERS' AND MATES' CERTIFICATES.

A report just issued concerning examinations during last year for certificates of competency in the Mercantile Marine and the sea fishing service states:—"The number of candidates who obtained foreign-going certificates during 1919 is the highest for the past twenty years, and compared with the war years, there has been a marked all-round increase in the various grades of certificates issued. Two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven candidates were successful—an increase of 850 over the corresponding figure for 1918. The increase in extra masters, masters, first mates, only mates, and second mates was 69, 597, 123, 6, and 55 respectively. The total number of candidates examined was 5,005, an increase of 1,744 on the previous year."

The large increase in the numbers of certificates issued, especially in those of the higher grades, is attributed in part to the demobilisation of larger numbers of officers who were serving in His Majesty's Forces. Owing also to the release of a large number of engineer officers of the Mercantile Marine who had been serving in His Majesty's Forces and in other positions of national importance, and to the facilities granted to such men to sit for their examinations, there was a large increase in the number of engineers' certificates issued, the total being 1,248, as compared with 866 in the previous year. Of these 15 were extra first class, 284 first class, and 83 second class. The total, however, is still considerably

RESCUE FROM DROWNING.

A BAY OF BISCAY STORY.

The story of a remarkable rescue from drowning in the Bay of Biscay is told by a Calcutta resident who arrived on board the P. & O. steamer "Mantua." As the vessel was steaming through the Bay at about 10 o'clock one night, a passenger accidentally fell overboard. An alarm was at once given and within a few seconds a lifebuoy was thrown overboard, and a boat lowered. The vessel made a big circular detour and after half an hour's search discovered the man still swimming in the water. He was in a very collapsed condition when taken aboard the "Mantua" but made a complete recovery within a few days. At the time of his rescue the life-boat which had been lowered was two miles from the spot. Fortunately the passenger was a strong swimmer and had thus been able to keep himself afloat without the aid of the lifebuoy. When taken on board again he stated that he was very exhausted and had almost given up all hopes of rescue.

As a result of the economic depression, the South Manchuria Railway Co. has been obliged to interrupt or put off the execution of various schemes and to discharge about 9,000 out of 50,000 Japanese and Chinese employees. Some of their directors are coming up to Tokyo in order to raise the funds badly needed for business purposes, says the Jiji.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 3/8 1/2
To-day's opening rate 3/8 1/2
On June 30, 1919 3/8 3/16.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27th.
The Credentials Committee has rejected Senator Reed's claim to serve as a delegate for Missouri to the Democratic Convention.
Senator Reed is a conspicuous opponent of President Wilson's policies.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 28th.
Representatives of the organization of the Friends of Irish Freedom, which is intended to urge the adoption of a plank in the Democratic platform regarding Ireland, have decided to abandon the idea in view of the activities of Mr. de Valera. The Irish sympathizers' announcement is regarded as aggravating the possibility of a determined fight on the Irish question.

AMERICAN RAILWAY PROBLEM.

CHICAGO, June 28th.
Heads of fifteen railway labour organizations in conference declared to-day that the railway situation has been most menacing since the war. They doubted whether it would be possible to prevent a complete paralysis of transportation unless the wage controversy were promptly decided.

YELLOW FEVER.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.
An epidemic outbreak of yellow-fever is reported from Salvador.

BOXING.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), June 27th.
"Battling" Levinsky beat Sergeant Smith in a 10-round bout.

CANADIAN FOODSTUFFS FOR RUSSIA.

NEW YORK, June 28th.
M. Martens (the so-called Bolshevik Ambassador) has reported that he has signed a contract for several million dollars' worth of Canadian foodstuffs and machinery for Russia.

It is stated that special bank arrangements have been made in Canada and England for the first shipment of flour.

U.S. ASSISTANT WAR SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON, June 28th.
President Wilson has accepted the resignation of Mr. Crowell, the Assistant War Secretary.

VINDICTIVE HEROES.

HOW A GUN IN THE SHIP'S TOP KEPT FIRING.

The Vindictive's top "stuck up above the mole just ahead of the funnels, and it was, no doubt, the uproar of its automatic guns that attracted attention of the (German) destroyers. But the fire thus directed on them at point-blank range did not affect the resolution of Rigby and his stout crew of six marine artillerymen in the top. "I heard the guns there still bursting out into their mad barking. But soon there came a crash and a shower of sparks, and silence followed it. They are all gone, I said to myself; but in a minute or two a single gun in the top broke out again, and barked and barked."

"Then there was another crash, and the silence of the top became unbroken."
This is but one of many thrilling incidents described by Lieut.-Commander E. Hilton-Young, the M.P., in his book "By Sea and Land: Some Naval Doings" (T. C. and E. C. Jack). It is a jolly chronicle of a wonderfully varied four and a half years of war, and quite exceptional in the fascination of its telling and the richness of its adventure. The author was financial editor of the Morning Post in 1914, but in August he was with the Navy as a decipherer; he finished up in November 1918 with the D.S.O. in command of an armoured train which had fought a duel with a Bolshevik train on the Archangel front.

He dwells on the lighter incidents. There is the destroyer which whipped round and shelled its own wake in mistake for a submarine, and most delicious of all there is the Scottish J.P. suffering from a spy scare.

He "was undressing by his unshuttered window when he heard a sharp crack on the glass, and looking down saw that a window pane had been holed and shattered. He threw himself on to the floor and crawled out of the room."
A formal inquiry into the circumstances was being held when the magistrate noticed that a button was newly missing from his trousers. Search revealed it lying on the window-sill. Some active mind suggested that traces when being pulled off the shoulder are capable of tearing off a loose button and propelling it to a distance with some violence; and a maid said the stained pane had been long in existence.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW

SPECIALIST IN HEADWEAR

SUN HATS

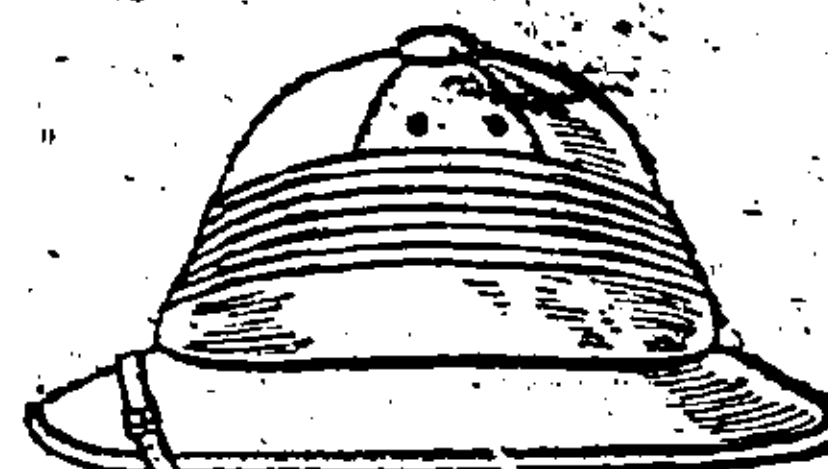
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TAILOR and OUTFITTER
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

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French Firm, Established 1860.

Quality, Variety, Perfection

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CHINESE PONGEE, CREPE AND OTHER
SILK AND PIECE GOODS, OUR SPECIALTY.

Main Store and Showrooms - 37, Queen's Road Central
Tailoring Department - 1, 3, & 5, Chiu Lung Street

PHONE 928.

CABLE "BONTON"

THE NEW
INDIAN
"SCOUT MODEL"

HAS ARRIVED.

IS YOUR NAME ON THE WAITING LIST
FOR THIS SUPERLATIVE MOTORCYCLE?

ALEX. ROSS & Co

25, DES VOUX ROAD, KOWLOON
TEL. 27 TEL. 147

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MANHATTAN
VERMOUTH
GIN

COCKTAIL
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
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Commission Agents.

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"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable and
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES & HOUGH"
HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auc-
tion.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on
SATURDAY,
July 3, 1920, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Ten cases Worcestershire Sauce,
(Arrived per Shimizu Maru)
To be sold in lots to suit Buyers.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 24, 1920.

(For Account of the Concerned),

on
SATURDAY,
July 3, 1920, at Noon,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

FOUR TERRIER PUPS.
About six weeks old.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

SAVARESSES
SANTAL
CAPSIDES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

**A COMPLETE AERATED WATER
PLANT FOR SALE.**

The Machines are made by Messrs.
Bratby & Hinchliff, Ltd., Manches-
ter, and guarantee in perfect
working order. This complete plant
will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated
water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P. O. Box 370. Hongkong.

TAIYO & CO.
JAPANESE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 24, Wyndham St.



BATHING COSTUME
— FOR —

LADIES & GENTS

High At
Quality Moderate
Goods Prices.



THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG EMPORIUM.
Phones 186 & 188. Phones 186 & 188.

FURNITURE.
CONTRACTS SOLICITED FOR HOUSES, OFFICES,
HOTELS & SHIPS.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEPS, UPHOLSTERY,
ELEGANT-PLATED WARE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY,
HIGH-CLASS TEAKWOOD & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE.

CHONG LEE & CO.
TEL. No. 801. Head Office: 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
CABLE ADDRESS: "CHONGLEE." A.B.C. Code: Vm-Boscoe.

INTIMATIONS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
GENERAL HOLIDAY.

THIS Office will be open for all pur-
poses from 9 A.M. to 12 Noon on
THURSDAY, the 1st July, 1920.
Licensed Warehouses will be
entirely CLOSED on that day.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

BANK HOLIDAY.

UNDER Ordinance No. 5 of 1912,
THURSDAY, 1st JULY has been
proclaimed a GENERAL HOLIDAY
and the EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for business on that day.

Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY removed our
Offices to No. 2, Queen's Road
Central, (2nd Floor, above the Bank of
East Asia, Ltd.)—Des Voeux & Co.
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY appointed
Mr. FRANKS BEVINGTON,
Mr. KENNETH SHELTON MORRISON,
Mr. STONEY BAKER,
Directors of our Company in Hong-
kong and China.

BRADLEY & COMPANY LTD.
Hongkong, June 23, 1920.

**DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOT-
LAND.—CHARLES & DOUG-
ALL, M.A., (formerly Edington Fellow,
Glasgow University.) Head-master,
which re-opens on 2nd September next,
provides at a moderate cost a complete
HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all
Departments from 10 years of age up-
wards. Illustrated P-0 pictures may be
had on application to the HEADMAS-
TER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, P.O. 15,
Secretary.**

**NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD
YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1914).**

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are
hereby notified that Redemption
of the bonds drawn at Peking on the
9th June, 1920, will begin on the 30th
June, 1920.

Payment in cash on its equivalent
will be made at the Bank of China and
Bank of Communications or any of the
branches of the above banks and also at
the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong
and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal
numbers any of the following groups,
viz. 09, 17, 22, 37, 50, 52, 59, 68, 76,
90, 95, are drawn bonds.

CECIL A. V. BOWEN,
Officiating Inspector General of
Customs.
at interim.
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 18th June, 1920.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

WE have installed an additional
TELEPHONE and clients can
now ring up No. 482 or 3552.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS & INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.
Each additional word & Cents for 2 insertions.

WANTED.

ENGLISH or EUROPEAN BOY
WANTED (age 15-18) to Train
as Confidential Secretary. Apply Box No.
1212, c/o "China Mail."

**WANTED.—EUROPEAN ASSIS-
TANT MANAGER** for Export
Department with old established
British firm. Experience in South
China Exports essential. One with
knowledge of French given preference.
Good salary to right man. Give refer-
ences and wages required Box No. 1211,
c/o "China Mail."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE AULT & WIBORG CO.

On and after SATURDAY June 19th,
we will be located in our New Office
at No. 81, Des Voeux Road Central,
where we will expect a visit of inspec-
tion from our good friends.

81, Des Voeux Road Central, 37, Canton Road,
Hongkong. Shanghai.

THE "GLIDDEN" PAINTS

READY FOR USE.

A PAINT FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

A PAINT THAT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

We carry stocks of all colours—

Marine Paints, House Paints, Varnishes and Stains,
Roofing Paint and Exterior Paints.

and what is important to you in this damp climate,

A WATERPROOF PAINT.

HOGG, KARANJIA & CO., LTD.,
No. 12, Chater Road, Hongkong.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS.

**JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.**

**Export and Import
Agents**

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in
the CITY OF LONDON we have
acted as Buying and Selling
Agents for Traders, Storekeepers,
Growers of Colonial Produce.
Are you requiring the services
of London Agents to promote
your interests? We shall be
pleased to enter into correspond-
ence with a view to arranging
terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

**JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.**

Colonial Merchants
and Produce Agents,
SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

A TAX ON TURNOVER.

ALTERNATIVE TO THE EXCESS
PROFITS DUTY.

In a recent issue the *Financial*
and *Bullionist*, in the course of a
lengthy article, suggests a tax on
"turnover" as an alternative to the
excess profits duty. The journal says
the chief advantages of a tax on tur-
nover at all stages of production and
distribution may be summarised as
follows—

In the first place, a tax on turnover
would not discourage enterprise, since
it would leave capitalists free to make
as much profit as they could, and
would impose a burden which would
ultimately fall not on the producer but
on the consumer.

In the second place, a tax on tur-
nover would give the State a direct in-
terest in the development of all kinds
of commercial enterprise; as the larger
the trading turnover the bigger the
amount that would accrue to the Ex-
chequer.

In the third place, a turnover tax
is free from the fatal defect of a pro-
fits or excess-profits tax, which, by
limiting the rewards of capital, would
cause capitalists to employ their re-
sources in investments free from risk
rather than in industrial projects cal-
culated to stimulate increased produc-
tion.

In the fourth place, a tax on tur-
nover at a comparatively moderate rate
would yield a very large revenue,
probably quite as large as, and pos-
sibly greater than, that expected to
accrue from the excess-profits and pro-
fits taxes combined, while proving
much less injurious in its incidence
and operation.

In the fifth place, tax on turnover
would obviate a levy on war wealth,
with its many injustices and all its un-
settling and paralysing consequences.

Furthermore, a tax on turnover
would be an effective counterblast to
the agitation in favour of the nation-
alisation of industry, since it would at
once make the State a partner in busi-
ness enterprise, on the magnitude of
which the revenue accruing to the
Exchequer from industrial and com-
mercial operations would depend. A
profits tax, on the other hand, would
be a bad precedent, as in the event of
a Labour or Socialistic Ministry being
installed in office it would be a simple
matter so to raise the rate of taxation
that business enterprise would be
stifled, because it had ceased to be
profitable, with the result that com-
mercial activity would give place to
stagnation.

It would be erroneous to assume
that the proposed impost would tend
to increase prices. That objection
can be urged against the excess-profits
duty, which, by restricting enterprise,
restricts production, and thereby tends
to increase the cost of available com-
modities. A turnover tax, on the
other hand, by leaving capitalists free
to secure reasonable profits would
stimulate production, and by increas-
ing supplies of manufactured goods
have the effect of checking a further
rise in prices, if not actually bringing
about a reduction. For that reason
alone a turnover tax would undoubt-
edly prove immeasurably less obnox-
ious to the interests of the community
than Mr. Chamberlain's alternative
proposals.

STRATEGIC ISLAND.

JAPANESE ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE.

Several vernacular newspapers in
south China in the last few weeks have
reported regarding a recent attempt of
the Japanese government to obtain
control of Turnabout Island, a small
island situated in the Straits of For-
mosa between the island of Formosa
and the Chinese mainland of Fukien
Province. The island is of no impor-
tance commercially, but is of immense
strategic value through the ability of
a naval base there being able to com-
mand the Formosan Straits. Under
the guise of obtaining the island for
the development of pearl fisheries the
Japanese government is said to have
offered \$2,000,000 to the Chinese
military officials of Fukien Province.

The island was ceded to Japan along
with Formosa at the close of the Sino-
Japanese war, but owing to protests
from both Great Britain and France, it
was returned to China. Shipping be-
tween the ports of North China and
the British Colony of Hongkong must
pass through the Formosan Straits.
Business men of Fukien Province are
said to have filed protests against the
acquisition of the island with the Chi-
nese government at Peking. A simi-
lar attempt of the Japanese to obtain
a naval base at Amoy, also in the
Province of Fukien, was frustrated
about two years ago. *—Milled's Re-
view.*

SOME PEOPLE RUSH ABOUT

and tire themselves unnecessarily, think-
ing to cure their constipation by spas-
modic fits of over-exertion. Others more
sensible, take reasonable exercise daily
and use the little gentle-as-a-native-lux-
ative, Pinkettes, occasionally, thus
ensuring healthy regularity. By dis-
pel-ling constipation Pinkettes cure Bili-
ousness, Sick Headache, Liver-trouble, In-
digestion, Off-colour face, or constipation
which is the result of Dr. Williams' Pink
Pills. *—Milled's Review.*

NOTICES.

Tel. 1036.

Tel. 1036.

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THIS IS OUR NEW SPECIALITY.

CARS GARAGED in TOWN - \$30 per month.

CARS GARAGED at PRAYA EAST or
WANCHAI - \$20 per month.

THESE PRICES INCLUDE CLEANING AND
ORDINARY GARAGE DUTIES.

EXILE GARAGE

53 & 55, Des Voeux Road Central,

Tel. 1036.

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Tel. 1036.

BUY YOUR STATIONERY FROM US.

We Keep the Finest
Stocks Complete.

PRICES MODERATE.

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Stationers, Printers & Bookbinders.
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Kodaks and Kodak Films, etc. etc.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
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CANTON EMBROIDERY.**
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. K. TSAN & CO.,

54, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

P. O. Box 564.

CABLE ADDRESS TSANG.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a
panoramic bird's eye view of the whole
city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms. Elevators. Electric Lights and Fans installed.
Hot and cold water service fitted. Excellent Cuisine. Bar and Billiard
room. Roof Garden. Cinematograph Theatre and every modern
convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be
arranged on application to

THE SUN CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

These Cigarettes are made of selected Mild
leaf tobacco and quite harmless to those
who are accustomed to inhale.

NANYANG BROTHERS TOBACCO CO.

165, Des Voeux Road,

Hongkong.



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門 牌 165 號
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THE INCOMPARABLE TRIO.

WATSON'S
DRY GINGER ALE

There is something quite unique about its "dryness." Most refreshing and invigorating.

WATSON'S
PYERIS

Sparkling Mineral Table Water. Healthful and refreshing. Blends excellently with Whisky.

WATSON'S
FORMAZONE

Refreshing, invigorating and stimulating. The temperance Champagne. An ideal beverage for tennis parties.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

EXQUISITE
DRESS FABRICS

FOR

PRESENT SEASON.

BIRTH.

ROZARIO.—On June 23, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. do Rozario, a daughter.

DEATH.

MACARTHUR.—Died on board s.s. "Novara," on June 23, between Bombay and Aden, Barbara Paterson, dearly beloved wife of Neil MacArthur, Quarry Bay. Buried at Sea.

The China Mail.
TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1920.

ADVERSARIA.

This word is described by the Oxford dictionary as of "doubtful etymology." No doubt that may be said of most words, even of many of whose origins we suppose ourselves to be sure. Stunt, however, does seem very obviously to be a variation of the old English word "stunt." If you don't do your stunt, you get the cat. There is a task, allotted and defined. The word survives yet in northern England as "stunt," a ploughman's minimum performance on any one day being his stunt. This use shows connection with the meaning of limited, e.g., stinting supplies; but at the same time brings in the idea of stunt. A certain area of sheep pasture on the Cumberland fells is also described as a stunt. You will not find these facts in the Oxford dictionary; but then, we are not responsible for the O.D., which, comprehensive as it is, is far from being omniscient.

Lord French's is no "stunt" orator as Brutus Envy. was. At Belfast he said the Government was determined that Ireland should "enjoy" the same privileges as other constituents of the Union did. This reminds us of a picture that appeared in Punch long ago, showing an angry looking man dragging along the beach at Margate a howling small boy. The man was represented as saying: "I've brought yer dam 'ere to enjoy yerself, and enjoy yerself yer dam."

With Ireland and the "enjoy" Irish in the forefront of the news, we naturally encounter often than ever that old cliché and fraud: "the keltic temperament." Any man who is "keltic" is a bit excited, a bit "keltic," which they

usually insist on pronouncing Kelt. It is hopeless to correct them—the thing has too long a start—but it is all a mistake. The Greek word Keltos meant all the fair-haired folk found north of the Alps, the ancient writers thinking them all alike, as we used to do the Chinese. The real Kelt (if there ever was such a race) was big and blonde. All the things now described as Keltic are really Gaelic. This does not mean that you should start calling the Irish Gaelic. It will be quite sufficient, for some time to come, to call them Irish.

We have just been looking at a list of some hundreds of museums in the empire which "cannot be overlooked." As the Hongkong Museum is not mentioned, presumably it can.

Such a getting up stairs. There's a phrase from a forgotten source, probably some chorus de temps jadis. Perhaps it was right, etc., "but why did you kick me downstairs?" That, for the moment, seems to exhaust literary allusions to stairs, unless our readers to lazy set when it comes to (helping) send in some more. It is impossible to reach the higher levels of the China Mail without climbing many stairs, and so stairs are often in our mind. We have no lift. Every lift in Hongkong but one has a mirror. Our stairs have no mirrors, but only cobwebs, and enough finger prints to keep every detective expert on the Force occupied for a month of Sundays. Physical exercise being good for the mind—solivair ambulando—perhaps our four flights explain the excellence of Adversaria. Being so like a treadmill, they should console our ill-wishers, the thought that was Gilbert's, of the punishment fitting the crime.

There's another familiar life phrase, by the way. Life below stairs. Evidently a drawing room expression. But stairs figure much more than that in all our lives. We run down them hopefully, out into the world of effort. We go down disillusioned, as for another dose of disagreeable medicine. We climb them warily, seeking tired Nature's sweet restorer. We march up them happily, hopefully, for such joys as come the normal way of men. We crawl up them painfully, for that fatal spell of waiting that precedes our being brought down them, feet foremost. We "tumble upstairs," full of good spirits, to the reproaches, it may be, of a stern spouse, and here all our wazzermazzers are of no avail. Yes. It is not easy to think

of life without stairs. Bungalow life offers an exception usually temporary. Sooner or later we go back to stairs, as we came from them, just as our racial progress illustrates advance from tree climbing to skyscrapers.

The dictionary still on walls tell us the stairs. The word comes from the Old English *stager*, a step, from *stigan*, to climb. Stile and stirrup are mentioned in this connection, but not stagger, which obviously ought to be. Why a lot of steps or stairs should be called a flight is a mystery: anything less like flying than our daily upward journey cannot be named. The stairs on a ship are called the companion, which is another silly name. In Egyptian architecture inclined planes took the place of stairs, but if they were like some of the inclined planes on the Hongkong peak, we couldn't have felt more inclined to climb them. In France they escale an escalier, and in Germany they trip up the *treppenhaus*, if you can imagine a German, here or from tripping. An elephant would seem a cheap tripper, in comparison. The marble stairs in Geneva palaces would be fine to roll empty barrels down, but we never happened to have a barrel along when we got the chance. Chinese stairs in Hongkong are narrow and dark, with narrow treads and steep risers, and the people who design them should be executed. They are radio stairs. There is quite a lot more that we know about stairs, but we are now as tired of the subject as we are tired by it.

Even a professional politician may say "right things." Asquith at a London meeting in May, on the Polish adventure, repeated some of our adversarial opinions. The Bonar-Winston gang has been using the Poles against Russia as catspaws, and lying to the British public about it. The Supreme Council Must Go. Here are Herbert's words: "Get rid of the Supreme Council, substitute for it the League of Nations, reinforced by the admission of neutral Powers and our late enemies, and by Russia. (Cheers.) And then at last you will have an authority that can speak and act without being suspected of passion or interested motives, that can act for the world at large in the name and in the interests of civilisation and of humanity."

Some time ago a local man was in a position to steal a large sum of money without risk. He didn't steal it. He acted honestly, and handed the cash over to the rightful owner. These facts may be admitted. There is no doubt of them. Only the other night, however, that same man was boasting of the same incident. He seemed to think that it demonstrated his honesty and most of his hearers, with that curious lack of ratiocinative ability that seems to stamp the average, quite obviously accepted it as a proof. The most honest man of them all wished he had had the same chance—suggesting that his "honesty" would have succumbed. The fact that the first man boasted of his honest act showed that he wasn't honest, showed that he had often thought of the occasion, weighing it in the light of his own advantage, probably sometimes half regretting it, like Maupassant's Frenchman his virtue. When honesty is merely a policy, it will not wash. Sometimes honesty is a label attached, in good faith but mistakenly, to timidity—the sort of timidity that Shaw has called "the influence of prudence on rashness." If, again, honesty is an accident and an inadvertence like health, we have no right to dub it a virtue. Honesty should be a principle. But what are principles? Where a principle is a prejudice, it lacks moral merit. Where it is a reasoned result of considered expediency—regard Paul's claim that all things were lawful to him, but some were not expedient—it brings us back to the inferior status of a policy. St. Augustine said: "Be charitable, and do as you like." (For the sake of the ignorant, let us mention in passing that "charity" in such references does not mean the giving of alms, but a loving tolerance like that preached by Robert Burns in "Gently scan your brother man.") For those who have been able to follow the rather saltatory thinking of this paragraph, the disconcerting conclusion now looms, that honesty is a friend of Mrs. Gamp's, more a name than a thing. This, of course, will never do, so we will agree to assume, if you please, that this paragraph was never written. Forget it.

The Daily Press this morning reprints (from the London *Standard*) a correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser* two columns of transparent lies, purporting to be "An Account of Life under the Sun Fein terror." It is full of absurdities. Even that type of mind which enjoys lies told

against an enemy will balk, we presume, at the horrible assertion that "the British troops at times sell both their rifles and their ammunition, since the prices offered are very high. They do so, not out of any sympathy with the Irish cause, but merely because the money is a sufficient lure." The man who wrote that was a clumsy liar. Our contemporary the *Telegraph* had a clipping from the *Manchester Guardian* last night, on "How Atrocious Stories Circulate," which should be read in this connection. We compliment our colleague on it. It should be pasted over every honest editor's desk.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The approaching wedding is announced of Mr. Henry Ernest Scriven to Miss Jessie Frances Stokes.

A Tokyo cable states that an assault on Dr. Wu Ting-fang is apprehended and special police are protecting him at Miyazoshita.

Today's return of notifiable disease records: one fatal Chinese case of small-pox and two fatal Chinese cases of cerebro-spinal fever.

The sailing date of the C.P.O.S. s.s. "Empress of Russia" has been further deferred to Sunday, July 4, at noon. This date is given as definite.

Miss Doris Phillips of the Howitt Phillips Co., and a Mr. Chisholme share the first prize in the Calcutta Sweepstake—about seven lakhs of rupees (about £70,000) between them.

Even babies are to cost more. The fees for midwifery and maternity cases are to be raised by the Chertsey Nursing Association. On the other hand it is reported that the fees for weddings and burials at Byfleet are actually 50 per cent. less than in 1881.

The *North China Star* says that as an example of the extent to which silver and gold is being hoarded in China, the incident is reported of an old woman paying for the purchase of a cotton mill with \$500,000 worth of gold bars dug out of its hiding place.

In an action concerning a contract for the supply of ladies' silk stockings it was stated in the court of appeal that the feet of Paris ladies are smaller than those of London ladies and consequently a larger quantity of the smaller sizes was required in the French capital.

The High Commissioner has prohibited the importation into the F.M.S. of all shaving brushes manufactured in or exported from the Empire of Japan. The prohibition applies in the case of shaving brushes as aforesaid whether such shaving brushes are exported direct to the F.M.S. or otherwise.

There was a reminder of the Lantau Island fire in Mr. R. O. Hutchison's Court this morning when Inspector Gordon formally charged a Chinese youth with having assaulted his mother, and with arson by setting fire to a row of houses owned by her. A week's remand was applied for and granted.

A certain hospital for wounded officers recently received a bottle of cherries in brandy from a kind lady. The contents of the bottle were greatly appreciated and duly consumed. But the question was how to word the letter of thanks. Eventually the following was sent: "Dear Mrs. —, We are writing to thank you for your delightful present, though not so much for the cherries, as for the spirit in which they were sent."

A lively controversy is at present raging round the question of the statue of Carpentier, the boxer, exhibited in this year's Paris Salon. In this work—the subject is shown completely nude. Paris both artistic and middle class, finds that although Paris is used to complete nudity in ancient sculpture or in representations of figures of the past, yet on this occasion the artist has overstepped the mark of good taste.

"My mission to China has nothing to do with finances or with the Consortium. The mission is purely educational, scientific and technical and intended to lay the foundation for a more thorough knowledge of the Far East," declares M. Paul Painlevé, former French Premier, whose arrival in Shanghai was reported in our columns. Mr. Painlevé is head of a scientific and technical mission to China, invited by the President of the Republic.

"It is understood in well informed circles," as the Peking journalists say, "that Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, has withdrawn his support from the *North China Standard*, remarks the *N. C. Daily News*. If this is true, it will be a big advertisement for our Peking contemporary. Official support never yet built up a big newspaper. Separation of Press and State is almost as necessary to the healthful development of each as was the separation of Church and State.

WHEELS AND WINGS IN CHINA.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SEA-PLANES.

[CONTINUED.]

The coming of Captain Ricou to Hongkong, with his fleet of sea-planes, did not attract as much attention as the event deserved. Perhaps we are, in this decade, satiated with the frequent happenings of things which seemed incredible only a few years ago. We read of the nineteenth century as "the wonderful century"; for Europe and America, especially, it was indeed a period of remarkable changes. But the first two decades of the twentieth century have been more wonderful than any others which preceded them. In the Far East, especially, changes have come with great rapidity. We have simply to know a Chinese Official, of the old school, and his Western-educated son, in order to realise that in the Far East only a generation separates the ideas of two thousand years ago from those of today.

Recently a Chinese lady was lifted up into the air from the calm waters of Repulse Bay on a machine of the kind which millions and millions of her countrymen have never even heard of. She journeyed out to the luxurious hotel in a smoothly running motor-car; whereas her mother always used a closed-in sedan chair. There are millions of Chinese who would be unable to confute up a mental vision of either the hotel or the motor-car if detailed explanations were given to them of these new aids to our existence. The native dragon-boats from Aberdeen fittingly appeared at Repulse Bay as if to remind us that evolution in this age takes place at express rate. And as we watched these curious maritime relics of the past, and the modern machine with wings, thoughts of the slow and painful ascent of man from the clambering frugivorous mammals to the Innovator or Genius of to-day who appears to triumph so easily over Nature came hurtling one over another; finally came the vision of a future when Man, wonderful child of old mother earth, shall live without physical, mental or spiritual scars.

Perhaps it was a memory of Canton, with its vice and its misery, its poverty and its squalor, that caused us to be thankful for the achievements of the flying men. They have carried human beings into a purer atmosphere; they have lifted us all, in thought as well as in fact, above our old environments. They have done something which makes a few of us sanguine that great achievements are also being registered in other branches of human activity. They have encouraged us to believe in and work for the future generation, even though the world is in chaos to-day.

A PERSONAL TRIESTE. It would be unfair to mention this flight of the new sea-birds without recording admiration for Captain Ricou. He is of the type adventurous, there are three great qualities which attract our wonder. The first is disinterestedness—the indifference to prospects of wealth or private advantage. The second is constructive ability—that which makes us admire the man who can do things. And the third is courage. There can be no doubt about the courage of Capt. Ricou. Not only the courage which enables a man to learn to steer a flying-machine or to trust his life to his own resourcefulness; but the courage of the pioneer ready to foretell disaster. Concerning the finance of the new venture the writer knows nothing; it may, or it may not be profitable, although every true friend of progress will hope that enterprise will reap its due reward. But concerning the mental results upon the Chinese there can be no doubt at all. The sight of a motor-car or an aeroplane in motion will do more to persuade the old-type *liarai*, and his sons, that Western knowledge is worthy of consideration than any cleverly spun verbal argument. Both of these machines have come into being as a result of the experiments and inventions of scientifically trained Europeans and Americans.

The late Sir Harim Maxim said of the petrol engine that it developed "the power of a horse with the weight of a common barnyard fowl." More than a hundred years ago, Sir George Cayley wrote a most interesting paper on problems of flight. Sixty years ago, Stringfellow, another English pioneer, built a model aeroplane driven by steam and using two bladed propellers. The tiny steam engine weighed about 13 pounds and developed only one horse-power, but the fact remains that sixty years ago, an Englishman built a model which anticipated, in many ways, the mechanically propelled and man-carrying aeroplane of to-day.

THE THREE PROBLEMS. In the development of the aeroplane there were three great problems which required solution before anyone could fly. They were (1) to obtain planes or wings which would carry the weight of a man and the engine through the air. (2) To balance and control the air machine when it was in flight. (3) To obtain some engine sufficiently light and powerful to drive a machine

through the air. The petrol engine was developed for use in motor-cars; but it was an evolution of this light motor which really made it practicable for men to fly. Many years ago Maxim built a large aeroplane near London. It contained two compound steam engines which developed a total of 362 horse-power. Unfortunately this meant a very rapid water consumption and the machine could not remain in the air for long, because the water was quickly exhausted. But Maxim, cautiously using check-rails so that the machine could not ascend very far from the ground, demonstrated that it would lift itself at a speed of about 40 miles an hour; and he proved that it would lift not only its own weight but three men together with the engine, water and fuel.

GLIDING.

In addition to difficulties connected with the engine there was some trouble in learning the knack of balancing the machine in the air. We cannot imagine a complete novice making a flight and bringing a craft back to earth. Yet, men did make up their minds to fly. A young German Engineer spent many hours of his youth in worrying about the flight of birds. He saw how young storks practised the use of their wings, and he built a machine which is now called the glider. It has two light wings like those of a bird and at the rear of it is a tail to prevent it from pitching or diving. For five years this young Engineer practised with the wings, the art of balancing himself in the air. Finally, he met his death. Then came the Wright brothers.

It was only in 1900 that the Wrights commenced their efforts at gliding, but so successful were they that in December 1903 the first power driven flight was made. Two years later the Wrights were flying for more than half an hour at a time and they demonstrated that they had complete control of the machine.

BLERIOT.

And then came Blériot. His unexpected dash across the English Channel startled Europe, if not the whole world. Blériot, by his successful flight across "the silver streak" in 1909 astonished even Mr. H. G. Wells. The next day that most optimistic sponsor of flying machines wrote "I did not expect anything of the sort so soon. This is a good five years before my reckoning of the year before last." Our British insularity was suddenly breached by the foreigner who got ahead with his experiments. Blériot was the first to fly from Europe to England; Ricou, a fellow countryman, has inaugurated sea-plane flights from Hongkong to Macao.

The petrol motor which carried Blériot across the channel in 1909 was a tiny little engine of 25 horse-power. Ricou had a motor in one of his machines which developed 400 horse-power. The first engines used in aeroplanes were simply motor-car engines which had been robbed of most of their strength and their reliability in order to gain lightness. But when the pioneer aviators obtained a rotary, air-cooled motor, which was not a lightened motor-car engine, but one which had been designed especially for the peculiar conditions of driving a flying-machine, the reliability of the engine made long flights possible. Even now, it is difficult to believe that these very wonderful engines rotate at the surprising speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute. It has been said by Mr. Grahame White that, at the present time, one of the lightest aeroplane engines will supply a horse-power of energy for a weight of about two pounds.

COMMERCIAL FLIGHT.

It is worth remembering that, for all the neglect of the past, the British aeroplanes at the close of the war were as good as those of any other nation. Mr. Lloyd George said "This is an engineer's war" long before the struggle ended; it is amazing to read the details of the output from the Engineering workshops of Britain, especially during the last year of the war. Just now we are much more interested in problems of reconstruction than in destruction. What is to be the future of the aeroplane? We can only guess. Mr. H. G. Wells had been guessing and calculating for years before 1909; but Blériot startled him. Sometimes there are long periods of waiting for an invention; the steam turbine is a good example of that. But often and often the unexpected has happened. In the Far East we are intensely interested in anything that will accelerate travel. We are grateful for improvements in the speed at which mails are carried; thankful if we can shorten the journey to and from "Home." We watch, with almost a selfish anxiety, progress in that particular branch of Engineering which is concerned with speed of transit. We know that the commercial era of flight has commenced. It is, however, unfortunate that there have often been long gaps between achievement and commercial success. The electrical industry of Great Britain is, at present, in a very flourishing condition, but it passed through many commercial crises in its earlier days. There is a very great deal of difference between commercial success and scientific success. On the other hand there is every reason to be sanguine that organised research on problems connected with aeroplanes will lead to many improvements. Certain milestones in the path of pro-

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

CHINESE CHARGED.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, by Inspector Kent, with assaulting a small boy.

The defendant, who denied assault, said that he accidentally bumped into the child and knocked him over.

Inspector Kent said that a street orator was entertaining a crowd near the Eastern Market yesterday afternoon, and when the child tried to push its way through the crowd, the defendant was alleged to have picked it up and thrown it aside. It fell on its head and received a cut.

The Magistrate said he would like to hear evidence.

After making some enquiries, the Inspector announced that the child's father was in Court, but had failed to bring the child with him.

Replying to the Magistrate, the child's father said that his son was not well enough to attend Court. He had called in a doctor to see the child since the assault, and the doctor had advised that the child should not be allowed to leave the house for a couple of days.

His Worship: Have you got a certificate?—No.

You must produce one, in such cases you know?—I can get one if you like, sir.

Inspector Kent said that he had inspected the child yesterday and he did not think the injuries serious enough to send him to hospital.

The child's father said that as the result of the examination, the doctor had discovered that besides the cut in the head, the child's spine had been hurt.

The Magistrate said he had no option but to discharge the defendant. He would, however, give the complainant leave to summons the defendant if he wished to carry the matter further.

The complainant said that if the defendant was prepared to pay the doctor's bill and for the medicine, he would let the matter drop.

The Magistrate said he was not concerned with that matter; it was one to be settled between the parties. The defendant was discharged.

CURIO CONFISCATED.

DAGGERS NOT LAWFUL.

Before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's this morning, a Chinese who arrived from Canada on the s.s. "Empress of Russia," was charged with the unlawful possession of a dagger.

Defendant told the Magistrate that the weapon was a family heirloom. It was originally in the possession of a deceased uncle, on whose death it was handed down to him. He brought it with him to Hongkong as a curio. He did not know the local regulations and was unaware that it was unlawful to possess the dagger.

Inspector Moore who prosecuted, said the dagger was of the variety used for slaughtering pigs, and it was possible that the defendant had intended it for a curio.

The Magistrate discharged the defendant and ordered the confiscation of the dagger.

gress have been passed. It is something to know that, within eleven years of Blériot's spectacular dash across the English channel, there is a service of commercial sea-planes in South China.

It is, perhaps, worth a moment's reflection if we think of the Great Wall of China and the aeroplane. The former was a wonderful piece of engineering work—its purpose was to isolate China. The aeroplane enables man to triumph easily over all physical boundaries. The Great Wall is now as useless as a chalk line on the ground—isolation is a thing of the past. Mechanical inventions are offering new opportunities for interchange of ideas between nations. Is it too much to hope that if Europe brings to China great gifts in the shape of mechanical inventions, China will supply to Europe something of value—in philosophy? We should be merely repeating the intellectual arrogance of the Chinese of a Century ago if we assumed that only Europe can supply wisdom to the world. For there have been great thinkers in Asia in the past; it is not improbable that others will arise. We need to make progress. In all branches of knowledge. The aeroplane is a spectacular and obvious triumph of man, and we of this generation have every reason to be proud of it. But there are great achievements which do not catch the public eye so vividly. They make us sanguine of the future for it is a comforting reflection that man is accumulating lore and more knowledge every year.

M. S.

CROUP.

THIS disease is so dangerous and so rapid in its development that every mother of young children should be prepared for it. It is very risky to wait until the attack of croup appears and then send for medicine; and for the child suffer until it can be obtained. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is prompt and effective and has never been known to fail in any case. Always have a bottle in the home. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

MAGISTRATE PUZZLED.

DISCHARGES DEFENDANT IN UNEXPLICABLE CASE.

At the Magistrate's this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, Inspector Purden, of Mount Gough Police Station, charged an amah, employed at No. 135, The Peak, with the theft of \$131.80 worth of jewellery and a \$5 note from another amah employed in the same house. Defendant pleaded "not guilty."

The Inspector said that on the afternoon of June 25, the complainant went out leaving a purse containing the jewellery and money in the room occupied by herself and the defendant. When she returned home in the evening, she found the purse missing. She did not say anything then, but on the following day, when the defendant was about to go out, asked her if she had taken her purse. Defendant denied all knowledge of it, but the complainant was still suspicious and announced her intention of searching the defendant before she went out. The defendant refused to permit the search and would have left the house, had she not been detained by the cook who held her while the complainant searched her person. The purse was found tied to the defendant's leg. The complainant at once informed the mistress, but she apparently was against the case going to Court for the matter, and went to live in an unemployed servant's rest house at No. 56, Cairne Road. On Monday, defendant made a report to the Police that she had lost a quantity of jewellery valued at about \$165 while employed at No. 135, The Peak. It was during the inquiries made in connection with this report that the present case came to light and the defendant was charged.

The complainant, in her evidence, said she left the purse in a basket together with some eggs before she went out on the 25th. When she returned home, she found the basket empty. She told the other folks of the house that she suspected the defendant as she was the only other person who had access to the room. Witness was advised not to say anything, but to wait until the following day and search the defendant before she left the house.

About 1 p.m., on the Saturday, the defendant dressed to go out. As she was about to leave the house, witness asked her if she had taken her purse. Defendant replied that she had not. Witness asked permission to search the defendant before she went out, but defendant refused and attempted to run away. The cook caught her and witness found the purse tied to the defendant's leg. The gardener who was working a few paces away at the time, saw the discovery of the purse.

Continuing her evidence, the complainant said that when she informed the mistress about the matter, she was told that it would cause too much trouble to take the case to Court, and she should overlook the matter, as the defendant would be dismissed. Two days after her dismissal, the defendant complained to the police that she (witness) had stolen her jewellery. Therefore, she had to tell the Police all that had happened, and it was then that she was obliged to charge the defendant.

Both the cook and the gardener gave corroborative evidence about the finding of the purse on the defendant's person. They said, however, that it was found concealed in her girdle.

Asked if she had any questions to put to the witness, the defendant plunged into a rambling story about the cook and the complainant being "sweethearts" and that the case was made up one. The Magistrate told defendant that she would have an opportunity to give her version of the story after the case for the prosecution had been closed.

The defendant was then asked to give her version of the story. She said that the cook and the complainant were "sweethearts." She had quarrelled with them sometime ago because the cook had stolen a pair of shoes belonging to her. The complainant had also stolen her key. Since then, the cook had often threatened to kill her, and when her mistress, who was very fond of her, heard about it, she became very nervous and had locked her up in her (the mistress's) room. She did not steal the complainant's jewellery and purse. It must have been put in her coat pocket by the complainant's "sweetheart" in order to get her into trouble. When the complainant asked her if she had stolen her purse, she did not know it was in her coat pocket, and being innocent of theft, she naturally denied all knowledge of it. When the complainant asked permission to search witness's person, she had no objection. The purse was found in her coat pocket and not in her girdle or tied round her leg as alleged by the witnesses for the prosecution. The gardener was a friend of the cook's, and naturally he sided with him. She maintained that the whole thing was a made up affair prompted by spite.

Addressing Inspector Purden, the Magistrate said the whole case was a puzzle to him, he could not understand why, if the defendant had in fact stolen the jewellery and money, and had been given a chance, she should look for trouble by going to the Police and making a report about missing articles. He thought the whole affair was a "family quarrel." Inspector Purden said "unfortunately the complainant's mistress was an invalid and could not attend Court, but he could call Sergeant Lane who received the defendant's report at Central Police Station, if his Worship wished."

The Magistrate said he did not think it would help the case very much. The defendant was discharged.

INTERPORT POLO.

SHANGHAI PREPARES TO MEET HONGKONG.

Despite the fact that unsettled weather and soft ground have severely handicapped the efforts of the committee of the Shanghai Polo Club in getting things into ship-shape condition for the coming interport contest, preparations are now being made on a very business like footing for the defence of the Keswick Cup by the polo enthusiasts of Shanghai, says the N. C. Daily News.

The team to meet the Hongkong visitors which the Committee has finally selected, providing all goes well, is as representative a one as could be brought together from among those playing members at present in Shanghai. The following are those selected and they will in all probability play in the position, indicated—

No. 1 E. S. B. Rowe
No. 2 E. H. McMichael
No. 3 H. G. Robinson
Back G. Dallas
Extra man B. D. E. Beith

As at the time of writing they have only played in this formation during one afternoon, when they were opposed to "the rest" in five chukkas, it is yet early really to judge if these positions are productive of the best combination in play. However, the nucleus is there and no particular faults noticeable, with the exception, possible, of the "ponies," which are, so far, the "weakest" point of the team. That may be due to lack of recent practice and the comparatively heavy state of the ground, which, after the recent rains, is by no means conducive to fast or accurate play. In several instances lack of condition was distinctly the cause of bad play as far as mounts were concerned and this can only be rectified by slow work and plenty of it. To rush a heavy pony along repeatedly at fast work on a slow ground will surely produce staleness and the accompanying lack of dash so essential for successful polo.

A SEVERE TEST.
Since the abolition of the "off-side" rule, polo is more a galloping game than ever and ponies, to do themselves justice, must be fit and have a bit in hand. Otherwise they will play a flat and listless game. Fast work must, of course, be put in from time to time, but not every time on a gross pony, particularly when the going is on the soft side. The keeping of one's mounts fit in the early morning as well as on playing day will secure the double benefit of getting and keeping their riders fit as well, an absolute essential in this, the fastest of all games. And when the fact is remembered that this match will consist of six chukkas of eight minutes each, the question of all round fitness is going to play a large part in winning the game.

THEATRE ROYAL.

HUMPHREY BISHOP COMPANY.

A bright programme excellently presented is the verdict of the performance of the Humphrey Bishop Company at the Theatre Royal last evening. Despite the fact that two members of the Company were unable to appear through indisposition, the others rallied to their task and carried the whole show through to success. Of the individual items reference must be made to the admirable singing of "The Rosary" by Miss Meadows, which was quite an outstanding feature of the entertainment. The "Wedgwood Classics" occupied the first part of the programme, the second consisting of a perfect riot of fun. The song scene "Bubbles" by Miss Jill Hill, assisted by the other members of the Company and a charming setting, was a distinctive number. Mr. Joe Brennan was again in great form and kept the house highly amused.

A recent telegram to the Tokyo Asahi states that Mr. Thomas Lamont will call a conference of bankers interested in the Consortium in September. It states that American bankers attach a great deal of interest to the Consortium idea, and that Mr. Lamont reported on the financial condition of Japan in no very favourable terms. In fact it puts the case almost as though the Japanese bankers would have to be helped instead of holding out a helping hand to China.

Inspector Purden said "unfortunately the complainant's mistress was an invalid and could not attend Court, but he could call Sergeant Lane who received the defendant's report at Central Police Station, if his Worship wished."

The Magistrate said he did not think it would help the case very much. The defendant was discharged.

CHINESE VENDETTA.

HOSTILE CLANS FIGHT.

According to latest information to hand, the vendetta between different hostile Chinese clans, is, in spite of the apparent quietude of the past week or ten days, far from being ended.

A fight between some rattan-workers and ash-coolies occurred on Monday evening. A strong posse of Police was sent out as soon as the report was received, and the disturbance was soon quelled. Excepting for some black eyes and numerous bruises, there were no serious casualties in either camp.

Later in the night, the report of another fight was received. This time some detectives were sent out, and two arrests were made. The captives were charged at the Magistracy yesterday with continuing the feud between Koshing Theatre and Sanitary coolies. They were sentenced to fines of \$10 each.

SHANGHAI SHOOTING CASE.

JUDGE'S STERN COMMENT.

In H.M. Supreme Court on June 24 his Honour Judge Skinner Turner passed sentence on Graham Bushby, found guilty of shooting at a sampan man from the gangway of the str. "Hansamer," reports the N. C. Daily News.

Mr. Levinson, who appeared for the accused, first addressed his Lordship in the hope of leniency and announced that prisoner had definitely arranged to pay good compensation to the sampan man. Bushby had never been in any kind of trouble before and had never been in prison, and counsel reminded his Lordship that prisoner had worked right up from the age of 14 to the present time. He was undoubtedly an opium fiend, and had taken the drug to such an extent that, as the medical evidence showed it would be impossible now for him to do without it. To be suddenly deprived of it now would have the most serious effects on his health. In the circumstances, counsel suggested that, although he had been found guilty of a felony, the case might be considered as one which could be dealt with under the First Offenders' Act. Arrangements could be made to send him to Australia, or California, where he had respectable and influential friends, and the Court might order his detention until he could be sent to them.

In reply to his Lordship, counsel said he believed it was in the discretion of the Court to pass a suspensory sentence.

Mr. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) referred to the serious nature of the offence, and said that from the point of view of the prisoner's health it would be to his advantage to be placed under medical observation. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that after a very careful trial the prisoner had been found guilty of one of the most serious offences known to the law, unlawful wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. As he had said in the course of the trial, prisoner narrowly escaped being tried for murder. The fact that prisoner found himself in his present position was entirely due to his own habits. He had been brought to this by drink and drugs. His Lordship was bound to say that he was considerably revolted by the casual way in which prisoner spoke of the amount of drugs and drink which he had taken from the evening on which the offence was committed until the following morning.

The case had caused "his Lordship very considerable anxiety, and he had postponed sentence in order that he might further consider as to the right way of dealing with prisoner. He would give what weight he could to counsel's remarks on his behalf, but accused must go to prison and suffer punishment for his offence. What his Lordship was most concerned with was as to how far he could assist him in getting away from his evil habits. He had been told by the doctor that prisoner's best chance lay in his being under care and observation for a considerable period, and this being so, his Lordship saw no reason why, if prisoner would make an effort, he should not regain a state of health which would enable him to become a reasonable and proper citizen. The least sentence he could pass, bearing all the circumstances in mind, was that he should go to prison for 18 months, with hard labour. Further, he would order, that on the termination of this sentence prisoner be deported from China to the place from whence he came, and that he pay the expense of such deportation. His Lordship warned prisoner that if he returned after being deported, he was liable to be arrested by the authorities and be deported again. It appeared that he would have a far better chance of recovering if he remained away from this country and the tropics. He hoped that he would take this opportunity of breaking away from the habit of drink and drugs.

Mr. C.F. Mason appeared before Mr. R.O. Hutchison this morning to defend a Chinese youth charged with the murder of a Chinese constable named Leung Kai at Samshupo. Inspector Caygill said that the C.S.P. would like another week's remand, at the end of which he would be prepared to go on with the case. Mr. Mason raised on objection, and the remand was granted.

Discussing Japan's naval programme the *Jiji*, according to a translation in the *Japan Advertiser* says: "There is some trouble as to the capacity of shipyards in this country and the time needed for the completion of the naval scheme, but the difficulty can be appreciably reduced if some of the warships to be built are ordered from abroad, and there will be a considerable economy of cost. The battleship 'Mutsu' cost close upon ¥80,000,000 which is about 30 per cent. higher than the present cost in England. As a matter of fact, the battle-cruiser 'Hood' cost only about ¥50,000,000, or about ¥50,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. The naval authorities had better order some of the ships from England and thus prevent a delay in the completion of the plan."

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Haiching," Capt. A. H. Stewart, 1267 tons, arrived this morning at 7.45 a.m. from Swatow with 600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Yingchow," Capt. Harrison, 1228 tons, arrived this morning at 8 a.m. from Swatow with 560 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Wingsang," Capt. Jowitt, 1517 tons, arrived this morning at 6.15 a.m. from Manila with 1,004 packages of general cargo.

The s.s. "St. Albans," Capt. E. T. Picher, 2538 tons, arrived this morning at 8.20 a.m. from Manila with 53 bags of mail and 373 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hinsang," Capt. D. Skinner, 1885 tons, arrived this morning at 6.34 a.m. from Sandakan with 4,067 tons of timber and general cargo.

The s.s. "Foote," Capt. Miyoka, 859 tons, arrived this morning at 7 a.m. from Weliswel with 1,237 tons of general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Hwah Hsin," Capt. Lacks, sailed for Bombay via Singapore at 6 a.m. to-day with 2,000 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Atsuta Maru," Capt. Sekine, sailed for Yokohama via Shanghai at 11 a.m. to-day.

The s.s. "Tajima Maru," Captain Takano, sailed for Seattle via Manila at 11 a.m. to-day with 500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Lake Farmingdale," Capt. F. Diaz, sailed for Calcutta via Singapore at 6 a.m. to-day with 2,000 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Thong Samud," Siamese, cleared to-day and will sail for Haiphong at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Tungshing," Chi, cleared to-day and will sail for Shanghai at 6 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Soshu Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Takao via Amoy at noon to-morrow.

The s.s. "Kanjia Maru," Jap., cleared to-day and will sail for Keelung at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHEFOO DISTRICT—PACIFIC STRAIT.

Notice is given that on or about July 20, 1920 the Howki Island Light, Fuchui Strait, will be re-exhibited and the provisional Light discontinued.

KINEMA NOTES.

A new Triangle production in five parts, entitled "Firefly of Tough Luck," featuring Alma Ruebens in the leading role, is to be seen at the Hongkong Theatre until Friday night. Some special comedies will be introduced at intervals.

The order was given on June 12, and has just been carried out, for the deportation of eight Japanese from Tientsin for three years. Each had been convicted for trafficking in morphia.

In connection with the murder of Mr. Reimart at Yochow, the *Sin wan pao* reports that General Ma Kai, the chief of the Staff of the 20th Division, has investigated the murder and has reported that it was committed by deserted soldiers of the 7th Division under Chang Ching-yao. Thus the Peking Government has ordered Chang Ching-yao to bear the indemnity.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE Management of the "China Mail" desires to inform the public that its tariff for advertisements received on and after this date will be increased by 20 per cent.

This increase is rendered imperative by the constantly growing cost of production, the price of paper alone having advanced by 700 per cent during the past five years.

In order to meet these conditions newspapers and magazines all over the world have been obliged to raise their subscription and advertising rates—in some cases by as much as 100 per cent—and, at the same time, to curtail the size and number of pages. For the present, however, it has been decided, in the interests of the public generally and of advertisers in particular, to leave the price of the "China Mail" unchanged.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

AS from to-day, all preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the "China Mail," will be charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing they do not occupy more than four lines. If this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

Hongkong, May 17, 1920.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

BANK HOLIDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on THURSDAY, 1st July, 1920.

By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries.
Hongkong, June 30, 1920.

REPULSE BAY, HOTEL.

TO-DAY.

WEDNESDAY, June 30th.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SATURDAY, July 3rd.

TEA DANCING from 4 to 7 P.M.

DINNER DANCE from 8 P.M.

SUNDAY, July 4th.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS

during

TIFFIN and AFTERNOON.

Hongkong, June 30, 1920.

FOTO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"PERSIA MARU"
From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & MANILA.

The above named Steamer having arrived TUESDAY, June 29th 1920, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to present their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer or the Company's Godown, where same will be examined on Friday, July 2nd 1920, at 10 A.M.

No claims will be recognised after goods have left the steamer or Godown, and none will be entertained if presented later than three weeks after arrival of steamer.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Y. TEUTSUMI,
Manager.
Hongkong, June 30, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY, July 2, 1920,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street,

10 cases Ultramarine Blue.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on

FRIDAY, July 2, 1920,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at No. 31 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.

20 cases Window Glass.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMBERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 30, 1920.

NOTICES.

SALE!

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. are holding
SPECIAL MID-SUMMER

SALE

OF

DAY AND EVENING
DRESSES.

FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY.

July 2nd, 3rd and 5th.

— ALSO —

CHILDREN'S FROCKS & DRESSES

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA

DANCE RECORDS.

A 2639	Hindustani Meow	Fox Trot Violin & Piano One Step
A 2297	Indiana	Jazz Band
A 2327	Darktown Strutters Ball	Fox Trot
A 2327	Beale Street	Princes Orchestra
A 2327	Lily of the Valley	One Step
A 5919	Broken Doll	Fox Trot Princes Band
A 5919	Biltmore Waltz	

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

14, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 128

ROUND THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

BY

THE BEST & MOST COMFORTABLE MOTOR CAR

AT

THE SPECIAL REDUCTION PRICES.

HUDSON or CHANDLER, 7-passenger Motor Car \$120

OAKLAND, 5-passenger Motor Car \$80

Phone 2499. BREEZY GARAGE.

161, Des Voeux Road, Central.

(next to Sincere Co., Ltd.)

PEPSODENT

TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877

PORT WINES

From the oldest and most reliable

OPORTO HOUSES.

WORLD RENOWNED BRANDS.

BELLO SEXO per case 1 doz. qts. duty paid \$40

DESTINTO " " " " 32

PORTO OLUB " " " " 30

SANTO ANTONIO " " " " 24

FREI AGOSTINHO " " " " 24

GENTS—

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

HONGKONG.

TEL. NO. 115.

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings—To Canton daily at 9 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 5 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

SAILINGS—

To Macao—daily at 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m.).
From Macao—daily at 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m.).

Passengers to leave the Colony are not required.
Information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

STEAMSHIP SERVICES.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE"

About end of July.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

FOR SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 10th July.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 4th August.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLING

TO LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "PILSNA"

Sailing on or about 15th August.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK"

Sailing on or about 18th Sept.

YANYO YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

FOR JAPAN.

S.S. "BANRI MARU"

Sailing on or about 5th July.

FOR JAVA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU"

Sailing on or about 13th July.

OCEAN TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship Services Trans-Pacific.

Also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO SOUTH AFRICAN

PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA.

in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINES

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS COMPLETE STOCK.

(ESTABLISHED 1890). SINGON & CO. (TELEPHONE 515).

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

BURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

HIMALAYA MARU (Call Marseilles)—Sunday, 11th July.

ALPS MARU—Tuesday, 7th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, London and

Cape Town via Singapore.

MEXICO MARU—Sunday, 8th August.

CHICAGO MARU—Tuesday, 14th September.

COMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.

BURMA MARU—About Sunday, 18th July.

SAIGON MARU—Beginning of August.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly

service.

SHISEN MARU—Friday, 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

KOHSOKU MARU—Tuesday, 27th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Regular fortnightly service touching at immediate ports in

Japan and taking cargo Overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

ARIZONA MARU—Sunday, 11th July.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco,

Panama and Cuban Ports.

AMAZON MARU—Saturday, 3rd July.

ATLANTIC MARU—Wednesday, 14th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

SIAM MARU—Sunday, 11th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passen-

gers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf

near the Harbor Office.

AMAKUSA MARU—Sunday, 4th July.

AKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

OSUMU MARU—Thursday, 1st July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tele. No. 744 and 745.

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

For MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via MANILA.

SANDAKAN & QUEENSLAND PORTS.

"AGAO" (Cargo only) ... July 2nd.

"HWAH YING" ... July 4th.

(Sailing at Port Darwin)

For Freight and Freight apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S. S. CO. LTD.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
HONGKONG	KAIKING	July 1, at 11 a.m.	
SHANGHAI	SEIKING	July 1, at Noon	
SAIGON	HANGKOW	July 1, at 3 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	YANGTSE	July 3, at 4 p.m.	
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	LYAN	July 3, at 11 a.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TACHU	July 3, at 3 p.m.	
SEANGHAI	SEIKING	July 4, at Noon	

Saloon accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and

State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai

(three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading

to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai,

avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 35.



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"WHEATLAND MONTANA" About July 12th.

"ENDICOTT" About July 18th.

"ELKTON" About Aug. 15th.

For PORTLAND Direct.

(Callings at Shanghai and Kobe).

"ABERDEEN" About July 4th.

"PAWLET" About July 28th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common Points.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO:

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. Fifth Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

S.S. "KEKETICUT" About Middle of July.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR. HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "HASSAYAMPA"

Sailing

Middle of July.

For freight, space and particulars apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS. 5TH FLOOR. HOTEL MANSIONS.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.

"TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE."

HONGKONG TO LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

DOE EDWARDS	ABOUT	SAILING	ABOUT
S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 25.	S.S. WEST MONTOP	July 25.
S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 20.	S.S. WEST HIKI	Aug. 22.
S.S. VINITA	Sept. 12.	S.S. VINITA	Sept. 15.
S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 7.	S.S. WEST HIXTON	Oct. 10.

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points.

no Transshipment en route.

Ships connect with the Atlantic, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Railroads.

Head Office—LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Branch Offices—Kobe, SHANGHAI, MANILA, SINGAPORE.

Hongkong Office—Princess's Buildings, "Chater Road."

Telephone No. 1082.

CHAS. E. RICHARDSON,

General Agent for South China.

SHIPPING

C.P.S.

SAILINGS

HONGKONG TO VACCOVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki ("Moj") Kobe & Yokohama)

STEAMERS	FROM	TO
Empress of Russia	July 4	July 18
Empress of Japan	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia	July 28	Aug. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 12	Sept. 5
Empress of Russia	Aug. 26	Sept. 13
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Monteagle	Oct. 31	Nov. 8
Empress of Russia	Oct. 26	Nov. 13
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 18	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are so complicated as to make it impossible to arrange by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe, whether or not crossing the Pacific via C.P.S. steamers. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here will cover all such regulations.

For Fares and other information please apply to

Telephone 718. HONGKONG OFFICE. Cable address: CANADIAN PACIFIC.

OCEAN SERVICES

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons) "NILE" (11,000 tons) "CHINA" (10,200 tons).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" August 19th 1920. "NILE" August 28th 1920. "CHINA" July 22nd 1920.

AN UNPARALLELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

C. E. RITTER, Tel. Passenger Dept. 1934. Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	DEPARTING
HAICHONG	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 2nd July, at 2 p.m.
HAICHONG	Capt. J. S. Thomson	TUESDAY, 6th July, at 2 p.m.
HAICHONG	Capt. W. C. Pasmore	FRIDAY, 9th July, at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR HAVANA & NEW YORK

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and JAFFE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

For

LONDON AND HAMBURG, "KATHLAMBA" On 29th July.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to KILBE & Co., Captain.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO. LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LD.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"DECCALON" via Hong Kong 7th July.

"CITY OF OREN" via Hong Kong 14th July.

"PARLAD" via Hong Kong 21st July.

"KINGCHOW" via Hong Kong 28th July.

"Kallam" via Hong Kong 4th Aug.

Shippers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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THE INTERCHURCH MESSAGE.

[BY HENRY W. NEVINSON.]

There is no city so dreamlike—so unreal as a city of romance. New York. When I approached it from the sea two days ago it suddenly merged before me as a vision of dryland or the legend of an Arabian tale. Rain and mist swept over it, and sky were sullen grey, and perhaps the vision was all the more magical. I have often conceived vivid cities, but it was almost impossible to believe that this was real. At last I had discovered a city that satisfied my ideal. Against the grey sky rose that superb outline of a city. Building grouped beside building rose to irregular but always to amazing height. In the beauty of simplicity, straight and untouched by ornament, they seemed to be a marvel that they could stand. Common earth would have yielded and sagged under their enormous weight. But they stood rounded upon unyielding rock, as I suppose no other great city has ever been founded, unless it was Athens itself. From the midst of the group, which seemed as though it had arranged itself for grandeur, rose a vast tower higher than all the rest. I suppose it rises nearly to the height of the Shropshire Wrekin. "Surely," I thought, "that must be the cathedral of this magnificent city. For if there is any God to be worshipped in this undiscovered world, He must needs be worshipped there."

But it was not the cathedral. It was the Woolworth Building, a strictly commercial edifice. I have met an old native of New York almost as rare an apparition as the last of the Mohicans who bitterly regretted the change of twenty or thirty years. Before that time the city of Holy Trinity Church was a landmark for the whole city, visible from every point. That spire cannot be discovered now, unless you look hard for it somewhere down near the earth's surface. I pointed out to the regretful native at the Woolworth Building that it was as visible as the spire had ever been. But he refused to be comforted. He maintained that the Building was the same thing as the Church, and was no good arguing on that. "I would be easy, but the thing is that New York appears to retain a simple-hearted art of religion. I was present at a crowded meeting in the Hippodrome (6th Avenue), which suppose holds more than half as many people as the Albert Hall. It was called by "The Interchurch World Movement of North America," a movement of 30 Protestant churches or sects acting in combination to Christianise the world. Apparently the Anglican or Episcopal Church stands aloof, either from habit or because it does not like to be called Protestant any more than I should. But the other claim nearly 15,000,000 members, about 60 per cent of American Protestants. And their object is to compel the people of the United States, as they put it, "to see the programme of Christ." The more immediate object of the movement is to raise within five years a fund of \$336,777,572 dollars for the purpose of expanding and "standardising" Christianity. Observe the love of accuracy in the two dollars mentioned at the end of that sum.

My first information of the meeting came from a large advertisement announcing, "Faith! Hard-headed Business Men are agreed that Faith is needed under present conditions." Knowing that a good deal was needed under present conditions, I went, and the more gladly because Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jun., was going to speak, and I had heard of him as a young man who is trying, with earnest solicitude, to pass a canal through the eye of a needle. The audience flowed over on to the stage, but places were kept for four women in white, dressed as wingless angels. At three o'clock they rose, and cavalry trumpets to their mouths, and led the audience in the familiar American hymn "Hold the fort, for I am coming," the words of which were thrown upon the screen with the music. When we had flashed the answer back to heaven for the last

time, the four wingless angels played us "The Lost Chord" in unison on their trumpets, and Mr. Rockefeller read a chapter of Revelation, so crammed with fantastic symbolism that one longed at every line to ask for interpretation. He was then introduced by the minister of the Brick Presbyterian Church, as one who had "caught a vision of the Movement" and he began his address.

Mr. Rockefeller suffers under similar disadvantages to many of the British aristocracy: he is both born great and has greatness thrust upon him. The representative and heir of the great Trust, Combines, Syndicate, "Octopus," or why you will, is a fair-haired, apparently elegant young man, apparently healthier than most millionaires I have seen from a distance. Yet I wondered how much he enjoyed life; for, indeed, the amount of fun that one can buy is after all limited. I am told that, in fact, the whole family cares very little for enjoyment, but is much given to the strangely difficult and unsatisfactory task of doing good. I have been told, but forget the exact number of million dollars that it expends upon a thing called the Rockefeller Foundation—apparently a kind of private charity organisation society, out, one hopes, endowed with more human kindness as well as more money. The sorrowful young man of great possessions spoke in a pleasing voice and without hesitation. I could, indeed, follow almost every word of a typewritten copy of the speech given me by a steward with the politeness often shown to writers outside England, for he saw me taking notes.

The world, said Mr. Rockefeller, has been seeking some solution of the great problems pressing on it—industrial, political, and others. (It has indeed.) Force has been tried, and it has ended in ruin. Individualism has been tried, and it ends in the selfishness, the self-seeking, the thoughtlessness of the masses in these lands. (And not of the masses only, one supposes.) "Now," said Mr. Rockefeller, "we are hearing leaders in the business world saying from time to time that the Golden Rule must be introduced into business, and that only will solve the problem of industrial life. Little by little we are coming to realise that after all the solution is to be nothing new, but simply the reintroduction into the hearts and lives of men and women of the spirit and the life of the simple Carpenter of Nazareth."

Yes, certainly, the doctrine is familiar, if it were rather less familiar it might sound a little dangerous in these troublous times. But not even the American D.O.R.A. would clap a Rockefeller into jail as a Radical, Socialist, or Bolshevik (terms pretty nearly identical here). And so the young man continued to expatiate upon the advantages of Christianity, which no one cares to question because no one dares to practise. A master of statistics followed him, and showed by elaborate diagrams what a large number of people now in the world have never even heard of Christ or the Thirty Churches. Then also the vast fund of dollars is to serve, and it was interesting to hear that even the negroes of the Southern States are to share in the blessing.

After the diagrams we sang "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," each line being illustrated on the screen by a picture of American scenery, home life, or symbolic statuary. As you know, the tune is the same as that of our National Anthem, and it was interesting to speculate on the pictures that we in England might use to illustrate lines "Confound their politics, frustrate their knavish tricks." Towards the end of the meeting a scene was shown described as a poet's dream of the Christian Church united—the "Interchurch" of the Movement. It was the very image of the Woolworth Building.—*Manchester Guardian.*

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RIVER SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL.

THE EFFECT OF DRINK AND DRUGS.

Graham Bushby, charged at H.M. Supreme Court before His Honour Judge Skinner-Turner, with wounding Cheng Ah-foo, a sampan man, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm on the Huang-pu River on May 19, pleaded not guilty, on June 23. The jury was composed of Messrs. A. E. Algar, G. N. Wilson, A. W. Hickey, S. Michael, and D. M. Crouch.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, with whom was Mr. Reader Harris, prosecuted and Mr. Stafford Levinson was for the defence.

After a short opening, Mr. Wilkinson called Inspector Mellows who said he first heard of the trouble on the str. "Hanamet" on May 20 at 6 a.m. It was by his orders that the injured man was taken to hospital.

One of the witnesses named Moller had disappeared and despite inquiries witness had not been able to trace him. Witness was fairly sure Moller had left Shanghai.

INSPECTION OF CRIMINALS' EVIDENCE.

Det.-Insp. Cruickshank said the shooting on the river was reported to him by the last witness and two hours later witness and Sgt. Murphy, of the River Police, saw accused in the Asor Bar. Accused was quite sensible and talked a considerable amount. Out in the street witness told Bushby that he was being arrested in connection with the shooting affair on the river the previous night. Accused asked if the man was dead and witness informed him he was not. Accused said "It is the d—d dope which is the cause of this. I was on the ship last night. They would not let a sampan man come to take me off. I had \$5,000 at stake in the business. My God, I had to do it. I plugged him and threw the revolver into the river." Accused rambled on with a lot of talk witness could not understand. From his appearance witness believed him to be under the influence of drugs. At the Hongkew Police Station a bottle and four packages containing a white powder were found on accused.

Searching his house for a revolver witness found two cases containing revolver clips, opium pipes and opium smoking paraphernalia.

Cross-examined: The white powder was in fact cocaine, he believed.

Dr. Hsu Yeh-ling, resident doctor at St. Luke's Hospital, deposed to the admission of the injured sampan man. He detailed the man's injury the bullet passed through the right thigh and went very nearly through the left thigh. He was of opinion that the bullet was discharged at the man from a distance of about 10ft.

THE QUARREL ON THE "HANAMET."

Mr. Wilkinson applied for leave to read the deposition of the witness Moller taken in the lower Court. Mr. Levinson not objecting, the evidence was read. Moller stated that he went on board the "Hanamet" with accused. There was a row on board where accused's wife and another girl were. Witness received a hit on the head. They went back to the gangway and called a sampan. As one did not come accused drew his revolver and fired into the water. A sampan subsequently came alongside and they went off in that.

The injured sampan man said he was near the steamer when he heard some people calling to him to come alongside and a Shantung man telling him to stay away. He was then about 10ft. away. A shot came and witness fell into his sampan which drifted to the N.Y.K. Wharf.

CHINESE GIRL'S STORY.

Chen Ah-foo said she was on the str. "Hanamet" on the night in question with another girl, her husband, the accused, and a woman. They arrived on board at 7 p.m. and left at 11 o'clock. Witness went to one of the cabins with her husband but a foreigner told her husband to go ashore for some soap and cigarettes. Later he came back to the ship. Previously there had been a row in the cabin because the other foreigner wanted to kiss her. The girl companion came to her assistance and separated her from the foreigner. She was outside the cabin when the accused returned with two friends. One of the latter had his face smeared with blood and he complained that some Chinese on board had struck him. Accused demanded to know who had struck his friend and she told accused to get away at once. The accused and witness went on to the gangway and she called a sampan, but some of the people on board shouted out that if a sampan came near something would be thrown at it. As the sampan did not come near accused fired a shot from his revolver into the water. The sampan was over 30ft. away when the shot was fired. In response to a second call a sampan came alongside.

PRISONER IN THE BOX.

Prisoner, in the witness box, said he was 36 years of age. He started work at 14 years of age as an apprentice-fitter, becoming an oiler on a steamer, a water-tender and eventually a qualified engineer.

A friend of his obtained a berth on the str. "Hanamet" as 2nd engineer and invited witness on board. There was no dinner to be had drinking "Hongkew Whisky," he having four or five "second mate's pags."

The second engineer sent him ashore to get some cigarettes and soap, and having done so, he went to a hotel had two drinks and then went to his home where he smoked some opium and had two "sniffs" of cocaine. He then went out and having had two drinks at the Savoy Hotel, met Moller and went off to the ship in a sampan. When he got on board his wife told him the Shantung quartermaster had accused her of stealing from the second engineer. He struck the quartermaster and insisted on having his wife and her companion searched.

FIRING THE SHOT.

He went out on deck when Moller came staggering in with blood on his head. There was a big crowd of Chinese on the deck at the time. He went back into the cabin, took another drink and a "snort" of cocaine. Then feeling dizzy and faint, he went outside tore his collar off and went to the gangway. The next thing he remembered was firing the shot. That "kind of woke me up a little." The next thing he remembered was Moller waking him in bed the next morning and telling him he had shot a sampan man.

Mr. Levinson: You don't remember anything about it?—No, sir, what should I want to shoot a sampan man for? I did not know what to make of it.

Getting up he put on a pair of slippers and went into the Broadway to get an "eye-opener."

Mr. Levinson: What is an "eye-opener"?—A peg of brandy.

It was while he was getting the "eye-opener" that the police came in and arrested him.

DRUGS.

He had been taking opium for 14 years and snuffing cocaine off and on, but fairly heavily during the last few weeks. He had the opium habit. The effects of the opium lasted a long time, but that of the cocaine quickly passed off.

In cross-examination accused's demeanour was such as to call forth the following remarks from the judge:—

I wonder if you realize how near you have been to being tried for your life: do you?—Yes.

Do you realize how near an escape you have had from being tried for your life? From your demeanour I am afraid you do not realize how near an escape you have had.

Dr. Gauntlett said he had had accused under observation. He was an opium taker pretty heavily addicted to the drug. Cocaine did not leave the same outward signs. He would say that accused had been taking opium for the last three years; he could not say if it had been longer. Accused was probably not in full possession of his senses at the time of his shooting.

In answer to the Court, he first saw accused in prison three weeks ago. Opium was not supplied in jail without a doctor's order and he had ordered it. Prisoner had been without it for some days and the effects were most marked.

Summing up the case for the defence Mr. Levinson urged that no intention to do grievous bodily harm had been proved against the accused; the evidence showed that the whole thing was a sad accident.

Mr. Wilkinson characterized the defence as an ingenious one of drunkenness and insanity. There had been no proof that the accused did not know what he was doing when on the "Hanamet" for the second time.

PEKING, June 28.

The Anfaitehs have not given up the struggle against Chang Tso-lin. "Little Hsu" will not go to Urga as reported. The resignations of three Anlu members of the Cabinet which Chang Tso-lin suggested as preliminary to Chin Yun-peng's return to the Premiership have not yet been submitted, the reason being that Tuan Chih-jui called on Chang Tso-lin yesterday and pointed out that such resignations were unnecessary if Chin Yun-peng does not resume the Premiership, as the President will be compelled to ask another man to form a Cabinet which will involve the resignation of the existing Cabinet.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION AT PEKING.

PEKING, June 28.

The Houses of Parliament give a reception to M. Painleve on Tuesday.

M. PAINLEVE.

PEKING, June 28.

The Houses of Parliament give a reception to M. Painleve on Tuesday.

INVECTIVE OLD AND NEW.

PRECEDENTS FOR THE POLITICIAN.

The by-election campaign is notable for a recrudescence of personal acrimony. Politicians, according to Dryden, "neither love nor hate." But they still have a way of saying hard things of one another, though it must be admitted that in the art of invective and of ornamental obscenity we fall below the level of our ancestors and the ancients. Modern politicians are tame compared with the classic examples. No modern misogynist has ever equalled the concentrated bitterness of the Greek writer who said: "Never believe a woman even when she is speaking the truth." In modern times perhaps the most lacerating comment ever passed on one politician by another was O'Connell's famous reference to Disraeli as "the lineal descendant of the impudent thief," in which the odiousness of the comparison was heightened by the implied sneer at Disraeli's race. Disraeli replied trenchantly enough, but for one person who has read the record there must be twenty who remember O'Connell's phrase. Alongside of this passionate invective Mr. Runchman's denunciation of the Coalition Liberals and office seekers as those "who have gone after the cat's meat" sounds mildness itself. One of the most engaging essays in abuse that I ever heard was not made in public and, so far as I know, has never been in print before. The speaker was discussing a prominent politician and burst out: "It would be a positive desecration of the word blackguard to apply it to—"

SMASHING GLASS AT WEDDINGS.

QUAINT CUSTOMS WHEN JEWS ARE MARRIED.

There is nothing quite so beautiful or impressive as a Jewish wedding (says a writer in a London weekly). The contracting parties are made to feel, as the ketubah (marriage certificate) is read over to them, that they stand upon the threshold of a new career.

Bridegroom and bride must not leave the same house together on their wedding morning. Both are expected to fast until the conclusion of the ceremony. The groom arrives at the synagogue first, and on the entry of the bride, accompanied by her relatives, the synagogue lights are kindled, and a brilliant light burns beneath the chupah (wedding canopy), where the happy pair assemble.

After preliminary prayers the bride and bridegroom partake of wine previously blessed by the celebrant, and then, in the presence of the company, the bridegroom places the ring upon the forefinger of the right hand of his beloved. At the close of the ceremony a wineglass is ground to atoms beneath the bridegroom's heel. This is a sign of mourning for the departed glories of Zion.

HALF-GUINEA WEDDINGS.

One of the most interesting of the changes that have been brought about in the life of the Ghetto within recent years may be discerned in the altered views on wedding etiquette. The Ghetto is no longer bound by hard and fast rules as to the "correct" day of marriages. A few years ago it was regarded as wrong to arrange a communal wedding on a day other than a Wednesday. Now they are married any day that may be convenient.

The tying of the marriage knot, once so expensive a process, is rendered more attractive to the masses by the introduction of the half-guinea "cheap" weddings. Inaugurated some years ago by the management of a great East End synagogue, the concession has opened the gates of Hymen to hundreds of couples of humble station, to whom a four-guinea wedding was a luxury unaffordable.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

FROZEN SMOKED FISH

New shipment ex S.S. "Cardiganshire"

SELECTED FILLETS	60 cents per lb.
FINNAN HADDOCKS	50 " " "
SELECTED KIPPERS	40 " " "
RED HERRINGS	30 " " "

GOUDA CHEESE
DIRECT FROM HOLLAND
85 cents per pound.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

OUR NEW WORDS.

PROGRESS TOO SWIFT FOR THE DICTIONARY.

No dictionary can keep up with the language, for new words spring up the day after the sheets have been passed for the press. A great number of words were brought into use during the war, and English philologists have been considering for some time the question of their inclusion in the dictionaries.

The Oxford English Dictionary has already taken up a clearly defined attitude with regard to them. "In the new 'S' section, for example, you will find such words as 'strafe' and 'stunt,'" Mr. R. W. Chapman, assistant secretary to the delegates of the Oxford University Press, said in an interview at Oxford with a representative of the Observer.

"Strafe," the dictionary records comes from the German phrase, "Gott strafe England," which was a common salutation in Germany in 1914 and the following years, and it was used (originally by British soldiers in the war against Germany) in the various senses suggested by its origin: to punish, to do damage to, to attack fiercely, to heap imprecations on.

"The word 'stunt,' of doubtful etymology, is traced to the slang of American college athletics, and is defined as 'a prescribed item in an athletic competition or display; an event; a feat undertaken as a defiance in response to a challenge; an act which is striking for the skill, strength, or the like required to do it: a feat.'"

"UMPTREEN" DISOWNED.

In the "U" section of the Oxford Dictionary, the earlier part of which is now in type, "U boat" is given and defined as a submarine, "Umptreen," on the other hand, which is vague in significance, has no literary standing, and is unlikely to survive, is omitted. Only a small proportion of the words coined during the war are likely, it is thought, to live. "Camouflage" will almost certainly be amongst them; but probably not "brasshat."

When the "R" volume of the Dictionary was published there was some discussion because of the omission of the word "Rand," which was being much used in the newspapers at the time. But the decision of the editors has been justified, for the term, which never had more than a local significance is now rarely if ever employed.

"Khaki," a word of Urdu origin, signifying dust, is recorded in the "K" section of the Dictionary, its use in this country to describe dust-coloured material being traced back 50 years or more, its popular use during the Boer War is recalled, as well as its half-forgotten political forms, at that time in such phrases as "voting khaki," "khaki election," and "khaki policy."

The editors, "and staff," Mr. Chapman said, "always go to the root of the matter in exploring the history and use of words, and are never content to take for granted accepted etymologies or stories about origin of words which very often prove on examination to be legendary. The Oxford Dictionary was the first to discover that the word 'syllabus' ought never to have been in the language.

"Syllabus" is what is called a ghost word being an error in the manuscript of Cicero's letters for "sittabas," a Greek word meaning a tag or label. Another illustration of the way in which the work of the Dictionary is of unique value is found in the article on the word "Syllogism," which represents a great deal of first hand research, and gives for the first time the whole history of syllogism in modern logic."

NEARING THE END.

The Dictionary, which is a treasury of the whole history of the English language, from the earliest times until about 1900 or later, will probably be completed in about three years. The collection of the materials which are used in its preparation began in 1857 with the appointment by the Philological Society in London of a committee for the collection of words unregistered in modern logic.

Two new Lanchettes are being built for the "WALLA-WALLA" Sect. Phone No. 3512.

THE CRISIS IN JAPAN.

GOVERNMENT SHARPLY CRITICIZED.

An Osaka message dated June 24 states that the business men in Osaka are still striving in vain to see light. Some are desperately praying for Government relief. The newspapers are, however, unsympathetic and continue to express their disapproval of Government assistance and to urge the merchants to work out their own salvation. Nevertheless the approaching session of the Diet is attracting great attention because the Government will then be pressed to define their financial policy.

The financial editor of the *Asahi* declares that the Government's loan policy, of which internal loans to the amount of ¥350,000,000 still remain to be floated, is very likely to prove a stumbling block for the Government. The merchants here strongly oppose the proposed revision of the income tax law, but the Government appears unwavering. The reason for the Government's attitude is believed to be that Mr. Hara has pledged himself to the militarists to find permanent resources to finance the so-called national defence. Osaka merchants are in no frame of mind to offer money for military enterprises. They are exceedingly anxious to have the country's business stabilized before anything else.

THE SIBERIAN POLLY.

The Nikolaievsk incident, which the Opposition is vigorously taking up, is regarded by the newspapers here as only an additional proof of the folly of the Government's Siberian Expedition. The Osaka newspapers recently held large public meetings, at which their special correspondents, who recently inspected the scenes of the disaster, delivered addresses. Thousands of people attended these meetings. The newspapers here are very indignant at the brutality of the Partisans but hold the Government chiefly responsible. The *Asahi*, however, proposes the appointment of a special commission to carry out a thorough investigation along the lines of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia inquiries.—*Reuter.*

existing dictionaries. The "A" section, edited by the late Sir James Murray, was published in 1881. This was before the word "appendix" was born.

Nine of the ten volumes are now complete, and with the portions of the tenth volume already published, carry the vocabulary without a break from "A" to "Thyzye." "Y" is completed, and only one section of it remains to be published. Most of the "U" is practically ready for the printer, and the part is in type. "X" and the beginning of "W" and "Y" are also in type.

At this moment the dictionary extends to between 14 and 15 thousand pages and deals with 400 words, illustrated by more than 1,500,000 quotations. The number of years which have been required to bring it to this point will not be excessive when it is compared with the three foreign dictionaries which, in respect of plan and extent, may fairly be said to rival it.

The "Deutsches Wörterbuch," begun by the brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, contains, as a total result of 67 years of printing and publishing, some 20,000 pages, equivalent to rather more than 10,000 pages of the Oxford Dictionary, and covers about five-sixths of the whole of the German vocabulary. The portion of the Dutch Dictionary, now published, the "Woordenboek der Nederlandsche Taal," begun in 1850, by De Vries and Te Winkel, amounts to 14,000 pages, equivalent to less than 6,000 pages of the Oxford Dictionary, and contains about three-fifths of the Dutch vocabulary. The Dictionary of the Swedish Academy is much advanced than either of these. The first part appeared in 1893, and the editors still have to deal with five-sixths of the Swedish vocabulary.

What will be done when the Oxford Dictionary is completed? It is too early yet to say, though it is obvious that so great has been the growth of the language since the first volume was prepared that there is enough new material to make a considerable supplement desirable.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 30th, 1920. Local signal No. 4
Noted.

June 30th, 1920. —Warning to
Kiangtung, Phien, Manila, Coast Forts,
etc. —Depression in Lat. 19°N. Long.
114°E. direction unknown.

June 30th, 1920. —No returns from
Japan and Wladivostok. Pressure has
decreased slightly in the vicinity of Heng-
kong, and increased slightly elsewhere.
A depression has formed in the China Sea
between the Ryukyu and the Macao-Said
Mant; its direction of motion is at present
unknown.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours,
ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch.
Total since January 1st, 16.33 inches,
against an average of 33.08 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at
noon on July 1st.

1.—Hongkong 10° Gas Rock N.E.
E. winds, strong; cloudy, squally,
with rain.

2.—Formosa Channel. N. winds,
fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Lamock. The same as
No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between
Hongkong and Hainan. The same as
No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER
REPORT.

JUNE 30, 1920.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sagami	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	6 a.	29.91	74.45	85	SW	1	0
Hankow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chongqing	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	6 a.	29.86	75.98	82	E	2	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.80	71.100	82	E	2	0
Sharp Pt.	6 a.	29.84	75.90	82	SW	2	0
Amoy	6 a.	29.83	76.92	82	E	1	0
Swatow	6 a.	29.82	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.81	77.96	82	E	1	0
Tsushima	6 a.	29.80	77.96	82	E	1	0
Kobe	6 a.	29.79	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.78	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.77	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.76	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.75	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.74	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.73	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.72	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.71	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.70	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.69	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.68	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.67	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.66	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.65	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.64	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.63	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.62	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.61	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.60	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.59	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.58	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.57	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.56	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.55	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.54	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.53	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.52	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.51	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.50	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.49	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.48	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.47	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.46	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.45	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.44	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.43	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.42	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.41	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.40	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.39	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.38	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.37	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.36	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.35	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.34	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.33	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.32	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.31	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.30	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.29	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.28	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.27	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.26	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.25	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.24	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.23	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.22	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.21	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.20	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.19	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.18	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.17	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.16	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.15	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.14	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.13	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.12	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.11	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.10	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.09	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.08	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.07	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.06	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.05	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.04	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.03	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.02	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.01	77.96	82	E	1	0
Yokohama	6 a.	29.00	77.96	82	E	1	0

T. F. CLIXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 30, 1920.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees

Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea, in

inches, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in de-

grees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of satu-

ration, the humidity of air saturated with

moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5. FORCE OF WIND, according to

Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE OF WEATHER, in blue sky, c

detached cloud, drizzling rain, fog,

gloomy, hail, lightning, overcast,

passing showers, squall, rain, snow

1 thunder, visibility in dew, wet.

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hun-

dredths.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been
compiled at the National Almanac Office
in London from the result of the analysis
of observations taken by means of an
automatic tide-recording machine in the
Water Police Basin at Tides Sha. Tides
during the years 1920-21.

The zero of the table corresponds with
the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty
Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet
inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the
4th page at the Victoria Naval Yard
add 4 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge
at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet
4 inches to the heights given in the table.

July 1 to 7, 1920.

TIDE TABLE	HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
	Date	Hour and Minutes	Height	Date	Hour and Minutes	Height
Thurs.	1	8 50	7.1	1	2 32	2.0
Thurs.	2	9 17	7.3	2	2 58	0.6
Fri.	3	9 44	7.5	3	3 7	3.0
Fri.	4	10 10	7.7	4	3 34	3.6
Sat.	5	10 36	7.9	5	4 0	4.2
Sat.	6	11 2	8.1	6	4 28	0.7
Sat.	7	11 28	8.2	7	4 56	1.3
Sun.	8	11 54	8.3	8	5 24	1.9
Sun.	9	12 20	8.4	9	5 52	2.5
Mon.	10	12 46	8.5	10	6 20	3.1
Mon.	11	1 12	8.6	11	6 48	3.7
Tues.	12	1 38	8.7	12	7 16	4.3
Tues.	1	2 4	8.8	1	7 44	4.9
Wed.	2	2 30	8.9	2	8 12	5.5
Wed.	3	2 56	9.0	3	8 40	6.1

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND
PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM ARIKHAH.

July 2	B. F.	Buryades.
3	B. F.	Elmcor.
4	B. F.	Deucalion.
14	P. & O.	Dilwara.
15	P. & O.	Crested.
17	P. & O.	Nallora.
19	B. F.	Pyrrhus.
21	B. F.	Demodocus.
23	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru.
25	P. & O.	Dumera.
26	P. & O.	Fromenthus.
Aug. 6	B. F.	Alcinous.
16	B. F.	Oanfa.
24	B. F.	Pak Ling.
30	B. F.	Proteslaus.
Sept. 3	B. F.	Ningchow.
8	B. F.	Rheus.
15	B. F.	Achilles.
20	B. F.	Mentor.

FROM JAPAN.

July 2	P. & O.	Madras.
4	N. Y. K.	Yokohama Maru.
5	P. & O.	Gregory Apar.
12	B. F.	Kaichit Tempur.
13	B. F.	Talhybina.
16	P. & O.	Devanba.
16	B. F.	Buryades.
17	P. & O.	St. Albans.
27	P. & O.	Torilla.
27	P. & O.	Lahore.
Aug. 8	B. F.	Leomeden.
7	P. & O.	Takada.
9	P. & O.	Balyan.
10	P. & O.	Jeypora.
16	P. & O.	Eastem.
22	B. F.	Arratoon Apar.
30	P. & O.	Plassy.
Sept. 20	B. F.	Cyclops.
Oct. 15	B. F.	Titan.

FROM MANILA.

Aug. 22	B. F.	Talhybina.
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FROM CALCUTTA.

July 1	N. Y. K.	Nagano Maru.
10	N. Y. K.	Muroran Maru.
17	P. & O.	Takada.
25	P. & O.	Arratoon Apar.

FROM BOMBAY.

July 20	P. & O.	Dilwara.
14	P. & O.	Dumera.

FROM JAVA.

July 10	J.C.J.L.	Tjissak.
15	J.C.J.L.	Tjmanock.
19	J.C.J.L.	Tjliwong.

FROM MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

July 10	A. O.	Changsha.
23	P. & O.	Eastern.

FROM VANCOUVER.

July 1	C.P.O.S.	Methven.
15	C.P.O.S.	Empress of Japan.

FROM SEATTLE.

July 27	B. F.	Ixion.
Aug. 17	B. F.	Proteslaus.
Sept. 21	B. F.	Tyndarus.
Oct. 20	B. F.	Ixion.
Nov. 20	B. F.	Talhybina.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

July 5	T. K. K.	Korea Maru.
7	P. M. S.	Colombia.
17	C. M. S.	Nile.
Aug. 1	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru.
4	P. M. S.	Venezuela.

FROM LOS ANGELES.

July 25	L.A.P.N.	West Montop.
Aug. 20	L.A.P.N.	West Hika.
Sept. 12	L.A.P.N.	Vinita.
Oct. 7	L.A.P.N.	West Hikon.

FROM LONDON.

July 2	P. & O.	Labore.
2	J. M.	Glenzie.
12	J. M.	Kalyan.
13	P. & O.	Kalyan.
15	P. & O.	Jeypora.
15	J. M.	Glenamoy.
18	N. Y. K.	Shidzura Maru.
25	J. M.	Glenamoy.
26	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru.
Aug. 4	P. & O.	Plassy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

19.	P. & O.	Kalyan.
13.	P. & O.	Jeypore.
15.	J. M.	Glenamoy.
15.	N. Y. K.	Shidzuota Maru.
28.	J. M.	Glenanda.
29.	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru.
Aug 4.	P. & O.	Flax.